



Geel 2000 Language Schools

English Department

Secondary 1

2nd Term AL

Name:

Class:

It fits like a glove 4

I-Vocabulary

Word	Definition						
1- dramatic	sudden and surprising [dramatically (adv), drama (n)]						
2- creation (n)	sth that has been made, especially showing artistic skill or imagination [create (v), creator, creativity (n), creative (adj), creatively (adv)]						
3- constant	continual [constantly (adv)]						
4- innovative	clever and new [innovate (v), innovation (n)]						
5- meet-up (n)	a social meeting]meet up (phr v)]						
6- motivation (n)	the reason why sb wants to do sth [motivate (v), motivating, motivated (adj)]						
7- age-old	has existed for a long time						
8-impact (v)	have a strong effect on sb/sth						
9-heartbreak(n)	deep sadness [heartbroken, heartbreaking (adj)]						
10-combine (v)	join or mix things together [combination (n)]						
11-sensationalise (v)	make a story or event sound more exciting or extreme than it is[sensational, sensationalist (adj)]						
12-crutch (n)	a kind of stick you put under your arm to help you walk when you have hurt your leg						
13-fashion statement (n)	clothes or other possessions that are unusual and intended to make others notice you						
14-transform (v)	change the way sth is or looks [transformation (n)]						
15-arguably (adv)	used to describe an idea that can be supported [arguable (adj)]						
16-take a backseat (expr)	allow others to make the main decisions						
17-endure (v)	continue to exist through sth difficult[endurance (n), endurable(adj)]						
18- take second place (expr)	be less important						
19- wander (v)	walk in no particular direction						
WANDER VERSUS WONDER <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #2e7d32; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Wander means to move about or walk leisurely and aimlessly. </td> <td style="background-color: #004d40; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Wonder means to feel curious, doubt or surprise. </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #2e7d32; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Wander is a physical activity. </td> <td style="background-color: #004d40; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Wonder is a mental activity. </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #2e7d32; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Wander is a verb. </td> <td style="background-color: #004d40; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Wonder is a noun and a verb. </td> </tr> </table>		Wander means to move about or walk leisurely and aimlessly.	Wonder means to feel curious, doubt or surprise.	Wander is a physical activity.	Wonder is a mental activity.	Wander is a verb.	Wonder is a noun and a verb.
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20- essentially(adv)	basically, mainly [essential (adj)]						
21-catwalk (n)	platform where models walk in fashion shows						
22- startling(adj)	surprising[startle (v), startlingly (adv)]						
23- crucial (adj)	very important						
24- secondary (to)(expr)	less important (than)[second (n, adj)]						
25- blazing(adj)	full of strong feelings [blaze (n, v)]						

26- charismatic (adj)	having an attractive character[(charisma(n))]
27- vast	extremely large [Syn: huge]
28- iconic	famous as a symbol of an idea [icon (n)]
29- awe-inspiring	very impressive[awe(n)]
30- excessive	more than is reasonable
31- apparent	clear [apparently (adv)]

ADJECTIVES FOR CLOTHES

1- casual	everyday, not formal [Opp: formal]
2- formal	serious and official [formally (adv) Opp: informal, casual]
3- waterproof	which stops water getting in
5- ragged	worn out and torn [rag(n)]
6- fitted	made to fit closely to the body [fit (n, v)] [Opp: loose]
7- floaty	thin and lightweight (material) [float (v)]

clothes

1-cuff (n)	the end part of a sleeve on a shirt or coat
2-hood (n)	a part of a coat, jacket, etc. that can cover your head [hooded (adj)]
3-buckle (n)	a piece of metal or plastic you use to do up a belt or strap[buckle (v)]
4-lining (n)	a layer of fabric on the inside of an item of clothing[line (v)]
5-zip (n)	a metal fastener
6-collar (n)	the part around the neck of a shirt, blouse, jacket or coat, either upright or turned over
7-shoelace (n)	a long string-like material for fastening a shoe
8-sole (n)	the bottom part of a shoe
9-heel (n)	the raised part at the back of the bottom of a shoe
10-vest (n)	a sleeveless T-shirt, sometimes worn under a shirt
11-bead (n)	a small ball of hard material with a hole through it that can be used to make jewellery
12-ribbon(n)	a long narrow piece of material used to tie things or for decoration
13- bow (n)	a shape made by tying a ribbon for decoration or for tying shoelaces, etc.



cuff



hood



buckle



lining



zip



shoelace



collar



sole



vest



beads



ribbon



bow



heel

FABRIC PATTERNS VOCABULARY

1- checked(adj)	a pattern of squares, usually of two colours
2- flowery(adj)	with a flower pattern [flower (n)]
3- loose(adj)	not tight; wide-fitting [loosen (v)] [Opp.fitted, tight]
4-plain(adj)	not decorated or elaborate; simple or basic

SHOPPING WORDS

1- browse (v)	walk around a shop looking at different things before deciding what you want [browser (n)]
2- price tag (n)	a label showing how much sth costs
3- bid (n)	a certain price offered to buy sth, e.g. at an auction [bid (v), bidder (n)]
4- receipt (n)	a piece of paper showing you have bought sth
5- purchase (n)	sth you buy [purchase (v)]
6- refund (n)	money back for sth you have bought [refund (v)]
7- debit card (n)	a card used to take money out of a bank account or to pay for sth [debit (n, v)]
8- loyalty card (n)	a card that a shop gives to customers so they collect discount points when they shop there
9-checkout(n)	point at which goods are paid for in a supermarket or similar store
10-proof of purchase(n)	a receipt or other document that serves as confirmation that one has paid for a particular item



CLOTHING IDIOMS



1- fit like a glove	fit perfectly and comfortably
2- at the drop of a hat	straight away, without delay
3- burn a hole in my pocket	(money that you) can't wait to spend
4- below the belt	unfair
5- roll up my sleeves	get ready to work hard
6- too big for my boots	acting like you are more important than you really are
7- keep your hair on	don't get angry; calm down
8- pull your socks up	work, perform or behave better

Compound nouns / adjectives & **Collocations**

1-window shopping (n)	looking at things for sale in shop windows, often without going inside to buy sth
2-panic buying(n)	buying a large number of things suddenly, because you think there might not be enough or prices might rise soon
3-on trend	fashionable
4-fashion-conscious(adj)	knowing what's in fashion and wanting to dress fashionably
5-tailor-made(adj)	made to fit one person in particular
6-self-service (adj)	in which the customers themselves pick up the goods they want and then pay for them
7-profit margin (n)	the percentage difference between the production cost and the final selling price
8-made to measure (adj)	made to fit one person or place in particular

PREPOSITIONS

1-set up (ph.v)	create, start
2-turn out (ph.v)	end in a particular way
3-compliment on (v)	say sth nice to sb
4-disapprove of (v)	say you don't think sth/sb is good enough; not give permission (for sth)
5-addicted to (adj)	unable to stop doing sth
6-exchange for (v)	give one thing and receive another of the same kind in return

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

1-My sister gave me a lovely necklace made of coloured glass_____.

- a-lace b- beads c- ribbons d- lining

2-My new swimsuit fits like a _____.

- a-glove b- boot c- shoe d-hat

3-What gave you_____ to become an artist?

- a- motivate b-motivating c- motivated d-motivation

4- The festival celebrations combined age-old traditions with modern music and dance. *Old-age* means: _____.

- a-fashionable b-ancient c- well – known d-admirable

5- The parcel was tied with a red _____.

- a- ribbon b-lining c-lace d- buckle

6- She joined a band to _____ her love of music with performing.

- a- transform b-combine c- impose d- exchange

7-I need _____boots to keep my feet dry when I walk in rain.

- a-flowery b-checked c-waterproof d-fitted

8-The shoes were the wrong size, so I sent them back and got a_____.

- a- refund b- deposit c- mortgage d-repayment

9-They have spent vast amounts of money on refurbishing their home. *Vast* means: _____.

- a-small b- average c- huge d- spacious

10-Mandy has got a broken ankle and she's walking with _____.

- a-crutches b- cranes c- hoods d- loft

11- As he got older, Andrew took a back_____ and left his daughter to run the family.

- a- chair b-sofa c-seat d-stool

12-The _____ has broken on my coat so I can't so I can't fasten it anymore.

a-cuff b-zip c-collar d-lace

13-There are no _____ tag on any of the clothes in this shop. We have to ask the shop assistants.

a-price b-name c- number d- purchase

14- He _____ two years of working in the factory before he found another job.

a-endured b-maintained c-contributed d- combated

15-We _____ around the village to get to know our surroundings.

a-wondered b-wandered c-questioned d-investigated

16- He put his jacket _____ up to keep his ears warm.

a-cap b-hat c- hood d- collar

17- The owners have accepted his _____ for the house in the city auction.

a- bid b- refund c-deposit d- receipt

18- Keep your _____ in case there's a problem with your purchase.

a- deposit b- debit card c-receipt d- loyalty card

19- It was so cold that I wore a _____ under my jumper.

a- vest b- collar c-hood d-lining

20- He likes _____ for bargains in the antiques market.

a-window shopping b-browsing c-bidding d-checking out

21-Oscar is very fashion _____; he always wears the latest trends.

a-aware b-refurbished c-conscious d- furnished

22- His shoes were so old that they had holes in the _____.

a-soles b- heel c- shoelace d-cuff

23-People have been _____ before the storm arrived and the shelves were nearly empty in the supermarket.

a-window shopping b- fashion conscious c-panic buying d-self-service

24- These shirts cost very little to make, so the company has a huge _____ margin of 70%.

a-deposit b-exchange c-profit d- fitted

25- This job is perfect; it is just _____ for you!

a-self-service b-tailor-made c-fitted d- made to measure

26- We _____ the chef on the delicious meal.

a-complimented b-addicted c-exchanged d- disapproved

27- The day started out well, but _____ badly when he failed the audition.

a- turned up b-turned round c-turned in d-turned out

28-We have very large windows, so we got curtains _____ to measure.

a-done b- made c-been d-gone

29- I'm glad you got promoted, but don't get too big for your boots. This means not to be _____.

a-too proud b-too shy c-too stylish d-too lazy

30-It's a rather expensive area for us, so we're just window shopping. This means: _____.

a-We buy too many things c-We won't buy anything!
b-We don't like the shops in the area d-We don't like shopping

31-The _____ on my bag broke, so I can't fasten it.

a-buckle b-cuff c-lace d- crutch

32- John's decision to wear that hat was a real fashion _____.

a- design b-statement c-conscious d- legacy

33-An _____ amount of stress can cause health issues.

a- iconic b- apparent c-excessive d- crucial

34-There was an awe-inspiring view of the Pyramids from the hotel room. The synonym of awe-inspiring is: _____.

a-very impressive b- horrible c-reasonable d-surprising

35-a shape made by tying a ribbon for decoration or for tying shoelaces, etc. is called a _____.

a-ribbon b-bow c- collar d- hood

B-Complete the sentences with correct prepositions from the box.

out – on – for – to – up – in – at

- 1-That birthday money is really burning a hole _____ Alicia's pocket. She 'll have spent it all by the end of the day.
- 2-I can't just go on holiday _____ the drop of a hat. I need time to plan ahead.
- 3-All right, keep your shirt _____. There is no need to get so angry!
- 4-Lucas has been too big _____ his boots since he won that competition.
- 5-Is your suit made _____ measure? It fits you perfectly.
- 6-I thought it was going to rain, but it turned _____ to be hot and sunny.
- 7-People often compliment Ben _____ his fashionable clothing.
- 8-Could I exchange this jumper _____ one in a bigger size, please?
- 9-I'm sure I'm addicted _____ coffee. I just have to have a big cup in the morning.
- 10-Ameena is going to have to pull his socks _____ if he wants to pass this exam.
- 11-The styles in this shop are right _____ trend; everything's really fashionable.
- 12-If you roll our sleeves _____ and get to work, we'll be finished in no time.

C-Rewrite with words in brackets.

- 1- The economic crisis has a strong effect on most people's lives. [Rewrite with one word]
.....
- 2- You can wear everyday clothes because it isn't a formal meeting. [Rewrite with a synonym]
.....
- 3- It was _____ (arguable) the ugliest painting I had ever seen.
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
- 4- I put on a wide fitting cotton T-shirt to keep cool in the sun. [Rewrite with an adjective]
.....

5-A surprising number of artists died in poverty.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

6- A certain price offered to buy something, e.g. at an auction is called: _____.

[Complete the definition with the correct word]

7- Are you seriously going to wear those worn out and torn shorts to go camping.

[Rewrite with one word]

8- She wore a thin and lightweight top with her jeans.

[Rewrite with an adjective]

9-I can't simply leave my job straight away, without delay. I'll need to think it over first.

[Rewrite with an idiom]

10- Why not start a shop where people can exchange second-hand clothing instead of buying more?

[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

11-The model walked down the platform where models walk in fashion shows wearing a strange-looking suit.

[Rewrite with one word]

12- The bottom part of a shoe is called heel.

[Correct the error]

13- If you want to get into university, you'll have to work hard and study more.

[Rewrite with an idiom]

14- So many people have become _____ (addict) to watching TV series and they waste so much time on them.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

- 15- Traditional Scottish fabric usually has a pattern of squares, usually of two colours.
[Rewrite with one word]
.....
- 16-Your comment about him getting a promotion because his father is the manager was unfair.
[Rewrite with any idiom]
.....
- 17-Keep your head on! I didn't spend all your money at the shops. [Correct the error]
.....
- 18-All the costumes for the dance performance have been made to fit everyone in particular, so each one is unique.
[Rewrite with an adjective]
.....
- 19-Black is fashionable this season. [Rewrite with a compound noun]
.....
- 20-At first, his parents disapproved on him becoming a musician. [Correct the error]
.....
- 21-fitted – ragged – bow – waterproof [Circle the odd word out]
.....
- 22-The raised part at the back of the bottom of a shoe of her sandal came off, making it difficult to walk home.
[Rewrite with one word]
.....
- 23-Tie your shoe _____ properly before you go running.
[Complete with the suitable word]
.....
- 24-Rembrandt was _____(essential) known for painting portraits.
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....
- 25-A source of financial support is very important for any artist while they are creating new works.
[Rewrite with an adjective]
.....
- 26-The metal fastener broke on his jeans, so now he can't wear them. [Rewrite with one word]
.....
- 27- His _____(charisma) presentations make his lessons most enjoyable for his students.
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....
- 28-They broke up after a blaze argument. [Correct the error]
.....

29- It was soon clear that my parcel had got lost in the post. [Rewrite with a synonym]

30- He believes that having a high salary is less important than job satisfaction. [Rewrite with an expression]

31-This painting was the artist's first _____ (creativity). [Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

32-She made an official complaint about the service at the restaurant. [Rewrite with a synonym]

D-Match the compound nouns and adjectives.

1-tailor		a-conscious
2-profit		b-buying
3-made to		c-service
4-self		d-made
5-window		e-margin
6-fashion		f-shopping
7-on		h-trend
8-panic		i-measure

E-Complete the sentences with words from the box. You might need to put the word in the correct form.

receipt – purchases – debit card – loyalty card – trend – price tag – checkout – browse – exchange

1- My _____ included a few books.

2-Sam loves _____ in clothes shops, but he hardly ever buys anything.

3-Remember to cut off the _____ before you wrap the gift.

4-Keep your _____ as proof of purchase in case you need to return it.

5-I pay for everything by _____. Can you tell me where the _____ is?

6-The styles in this shop are right on _____, everything is really fashionable.

7-If you apply for a _____ we'll give you a 10% discount on these purchases.

8-I bought this shirt, but it's too small. Can I _____ it for a bigger size?

F-Writing practice

1-In your blog, write tips on how to be fashionable without spending a lot of money.

2-Compare and contrast fashion now and before.

*Make sure to use words from vocabulary of unit 4.

II-Grammar 1

PASSIVE VOICE – ALL TENSES

Active voice

Tells us what a **person or thing does**.
The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.

Subject + verb + object

Example:

- Anna painted the house.
- The teacher always answers the students' questions.
- Ali posted the video online.

Passive voice

Tells us what is **done to someone or something**.

The subject is being acted upon.

Object + verb + subject

Example:

- The house was painted by Anna.
- The students' questions are answered by the teacher.
- The video was posted online by Ali.

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

They take the photos	PRESENT SIMPLE	The photos are taken
They are taking the photos	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	The photos are being taken
They have taken the photos	PRESENT PERFECT	The photos have been taken
They took the photos	PAST SIMPLE	The photos were taken
They were taking the photos	PAST CONTINUOUS	The photos were being taken
They had taken the photos	PAST PERFECT	The photos had been taken
They will take the photos	FUTURE	The photos will be taken
They are going to take the photos	BE GOING TO	The photos are going to be taken
They will have taken the photos	FUTURE PERFECT	The photos will have been taken
to take	INFINITIVE	to be taken
to have taken	PERFECT INFINITIVE	to have been taken
taking	GERUND	being taken

Some verbs can have two objects. For example, **give**:

- ☐ Somebody gave **the police the information**. (= somebody gave the information to the police)
- object 1 object 2

So it is possible to make two passive sentences:

- ☐ **The police** were given the information. or
The information was given to the police.

Other verbs which can have two objects are:

ask offer pay show teach tell

When we use these verbs in the passive, most often we begin with the *person*:

- ☐ I've **been offered** the job, but I don't think I'll accept it. (= they have offered me the job)
☐ You **will be given** plenty of time to decide. (= we will give you plenty of time)
☐ I didn't see the original document but I **was shown** a copy. (= somebody showed me.)
☐ Tim has an easy job – **he's paid** a lot of money to do very little. (= they pay him a lot)

I don't like being ...

The passive of **doing/seeing** etc. is **being done / being seen** etc. Compare:

active I don't like **people telling me** what to do.

passive I don't like **being told** what to do.

- ☐ I remember **being taken** to the zoo when I was a child.
(= I remember somebody taking me to the zoo)
☐ Steve hates **being kept** waiting. (= he hates people keeping him waiting)
☐ We managed to climb over the wall without **being seen**. (= without anybody seeing us)

I was born ...

We say 'I **was born** ...' (*not* I am born):

- ☐ I **was born** in Chicago.
☐ Where **were** you **born**? (*not* Where are you born?) } *past*

but

- ☐ How many babies **are born** every day? *present*

Impersonal Passive Structure

- We form the **impersonal** passive structure with:

It + passive verb + that + clause (sentence)

Examples:

- **Active Voice:** Many people **believe** that the factory will close.
- **Passive Voice:** **It is believed that** the factory will close.

Examples:

You can use these structures with a number of other verbs, especially:

alleged believed considered expected known reported thought understood

Compare the two structures:

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| ☐ Cathy loves running.
It is said that she runs ten miles a day. | or | She is said to run ten miles a day. |
| ☐ The police are looking for a missing boy.
It is believed that the boy is wearing a white sweater and blue jeans. | or | The boy is believed to be wearing a white sweater and blue jeans. |
| ☐ The strike started three weeks ago.
It is expected that the strike will end soon. | or | The strike is expected to end soon. |
| ☐ A friend of mine has been arrested.
It is alleged that he hit a policeman. | or | He is alleged to have hit a policeman. |
| ☐ The two houses belong to the same family.
It is said that there is a secret tunnel between them. | or | There is said to be a secret tunnel between them. |

These structures are often used in news reports. For example, in a report about an accident:

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| ☐ It is reported that two people were injured in the explosion. | or | Two people are reported to have been injured in the explosion. |
|---|----|---|

(Be) supposed to

Sometimes **(it is) supposed to ...** = **(it is) said to ...** :

- ☐ I want to see that film. **It's supposed to be good.** (= it is said to be good)
- ☐ Fireworks **are supposed to have been invented** in China. Is it true?

But sometimes **supposed to** has a different meaning. We use **supposed to** to say what is intended, arranged or expected. Often this is different from the real situation:

- ☐ The plan **is supposed to be** a secret, but everybody seems to know about it.
(= the plan is intended to be a secret)
- ☐ What are you doing at work? You're **supposed to be** on holiday.
(= you arranged to be on holiday)
- ☐ Our guests **were supposed to come** at 7.30, but they were late.
- ☐ Jane **was supposed to phone** me last night, but she didn't.
- ☐ I'd better hurry. I'm **supposed to be meeting** Chris in ten minutes.

You're **not supposed to** do something = it is not allowed or advisable:

- ☐ You're **not supposed to park** your car here. It's private parking only.
- ☐ Jeff is much better after his illness, but he's still **not supposed to do** any heavy work.

active: People say that he has lost his job.
passive: a) It is said (that) he has lost his job. (impersonal construction)
 b) He is said to have lost his job. (personal construction)

active: People know that she works hard.
passive: c) It is known (that) she works hard.
 d) She is known to work hard.

active: People think he left the country last night.
passive: e) It is thought (that) he left the country last night.
 f) He is thought to have left the country last night.

Grammar 2

CAUSATIVE VERBS

We use a causative verb when we want to talk about something that someone else did for us or for another person. It means that the subject caused the action to happen, but didn't do it themselves. Maybe they paid, or asked, or persuaded the other person to do it.

The causative verbs are:

	Meaning	Structure	Examples
LET	to allow or permit someone to do something	LET + person + base form (V1)	- My father lets us watch TV after dinner. Let me handle this. (= You let me handle this.)
MAKE	to force or pressure someone to do something	MAKE + person + base form (V1)	The police made them surrender.
GET	to ask, instruct, or request someone to do something (making the person do something indirectly)	GET + person + infinitive (TO + V1)	I got Jyoti to write my essay.
HAVE	to convince, coax, or encourage someone to do something	HAVE + person + base form (V1)	- I had Jyoti write my essay. - I had the papers signed yesterday. (passive)

Passive Causative

In English grammar, a causative verb is a verb used to indicate that some person or thing makes—or helps to make—something happen.

Causative verbs include (make, cause, allow, help, have, enable, keep, hold, let, force, and require)

Have = “delegating a responsibility”; **Get** could be used informally

1. A hairdresser cuts my hair twice a year.
I have my hair cut by a hairdresser twice a year.
2. A cleaner has cleaned my room recently.
I've had my room cleaned by a cleaner recently.
3. A mechanic repaired our car last week.
I had my car repaired last week.

EXERCISES

A-Complete the sentences with the correct passive form.

- 1-Over 100 meals _____ (serve) every day.
- 2- Dictionaries can _____ (borrow) at the library.
- 3-The escaped prisoner _____ (see) at the airport yesterday.
- 4- A new road _____ (plan) by the government these days.
- 5-This house _____ (build) in 1943 by my grandfather.
- 6-The office _____ (clean) recently.
- 7-You _____ (tell) the truth later by John.
- 8-By this time tomorrow the deal _____ (sign).
- 9-The work _____ (should/do) by the children before they go to bed.
- 10-Portuguese _____ (speak) in Brazil.
- 11- At six o'clock yesterday a story _____ (tell).
- 12-All the windows _____ (clean) before the storm started.
- 13-The computer _____ (repair) tomorrow.
- 14-By next year the passive _____ (study) by the students.
- 15-He _____ (write) three books before 1867.
- 16-Jill _____ (give) a bar of chocolate by John yesterday.
- 17-The mail _____ (bring) by David now.
- 18-The road _____ (build) by the men when I was there.
- 19-The painting _____ (steal) from the gallery lately.
- 20-Climate change _____ (blame) for the recent flooding.

B-Change the active sentences to passive.

- 1-Both India and China produce tea.

.....

- 2-People say the monument is over 100 years old.

.....

- 3-Journalists reported that seven people had been injured in the fire.

.....

4- The Prime Minister will make a statement shortly.

5- Somebody has cleaned the room.

6- I didn't realise that somebody was recording our conversation.

7- They are building a new ring road round the city.

8- They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.

9- I think they should have offered Tom the job.

10- Has anybody shown you what to do?

11- How much will they pay you for your work?

12- They expect that the weather will be good tomorrow.

13- They believe that the company lost a lot of money last year.

14- Everyone knows that the climate is changing.

15- The police said that Peter had stolen several cars.

16- We shall finish the project tomorrow.

17- I gave Mary a present for her birthday.

18- I asked him a favour.

19- We should do this assignment as soon as possible.

20- People expect that the president will resign.

C-Complete the sentences using the causative have/ get and the correct verb form.

1- I think I'll _____ my hair _____ (do) for the party.

2- Give me your dirty clothes and I'll _____ them _____ (wash).

3- My father _____ his beard _____ (shave) off last Saturday.

4- My sister wants to be a model; so, he usually _____ his nails _____ (manicure).

5- My teacher _____ her book _____ (publish) next month.

- 6-I called an architect to _____ my house _____ (design).
 7-I've just been to the dentist and _____ a tooth _____ (take out).
 8-We _____ our jewels _____ (steal) while we were away on holiday last summer.
 9-Alice stopped at the gas station to _____ the tank _____ (fill).
 10-The TV wasn't working; so, my mom took it to the technician to _____ it _____ (fix).

D-Use the present simple or present continuous passive to complete what Hartson says in his jam factory.

The machines (1) are switched on (switch on) at 7.30 every morning and they (2) are turned off (turn off) at 5.30. The factory (3) _____ (lock) at 6.30 by our security guards and all the staff (4) _____ (check) before they go home. We don't want our jam to disappear! Now as you can see, strawberry jam (5) _____ (make) here today. And over there the jars of jam (6) _____ (put) into boxes by our team. Hartson's jam (7) _____ (not/export) because this country buys everything we produce. It's very important to keep our factory clean and hygienic, so everything (8) _____ (wash) very carefully every night. Of course nobody (9) _____ (allow) to smoke anywhere in the factory. Now I think lunch (10) _____ (serve) in the canteen at the moment, so shall we go?



E-Use the appropriate active /passive verbs forms of the in brackets to complete the text.

Slowly but surely the coastline of Britain (1) is being worn away (wear away) by an advancing sea. The country which once 'ruled the waves' now (2) _____ (rule) by them, with huge forces threatening to destroy vast areas of human and wildlife habitat. Already some of Britain's last wild, natural areas (3) _____ (disappear), and experts (4) _____ (fear) that this is just the beginning. It (5) _____ (estimate) that there will be a 38-55 cm rise in average sea levels by the year 2100. According to the Department of the Environment, during the next 50 years at least 10,000 hectares of farmland (6) _____ (turn into) mud flats and salt marshes by the increases in sea levels. Rather than trying to prevent the erosion, the present government (7) _____ (use) a method of 'managed retreat' by creating new defences further inland and allowing low-lying coastal farm land (8) _____ (abandon) to the sea. However, many of the country's major cities could also (9) _____ (affect). London, Bristol and Cardiff all (10) _____ (expect) severe flooding as our sea defences (11) _____ (destroy) by the rising tides.

F-Rewrite with words in brackets.

- 1-The nurse took your temperature. [Rewrite with have]
.....
- 2-His teeth are checked twice a year. [Rewrite in the causative form]
.....
- 3- Her skirt is being cleaned at the moment. [Rewrite with get]
.....
- 4- People say that Tim won the lottery. [Rewrite in the passive voice]
.....
- 5- My family believe that travelling by plane is not safe. [Rewrite with Travelling....]
.....
- 6-I want to have my photo took. [Correct the error]
.....
- 7-Everyone knows that he has been in prison. [Rewrite with It....]
.....
- 8-It is believed that he is leaving soon. [Rewrite in the active voice]
.....
- 9-People expect that Sue Peters will break the world records. [Rewrite in the passive voice]
.....
- 10-The boss showed the new computer to Anna. [Rewrite with Anna.....]
.....
- 11-I asked the mechanic to check the brakes. [Rewrite with have]
.....
- 12-Susie convinced her son to take the medicine even though it tasted terrible. [Rewrite in the causative form]
.....
- 13-We discovered that a technical fault caused the problem. [Rewrite with It.....]
.....
- 14-The house was messy. So, we _____
[Complete the sentence with a causative form]
- 15-Someone has described Keith Jones as the world's greatest guitarist. [Rewrite in the passive form]
[Rewrite with: The newspaper]
- 16-A local boy delivers the newspaper every day. [Correct the error]
.....
- 17-He surprised by the loud voice last night. [Rewrite with have]
.....
- 18-The Harrisons ask the painter to paint their house every year. [Correct the error]
.....
- 19-Where are these carpets make? [Rewrite with She...]
.....
- 20-People know that she is a good swimmer. [Rewrite in the active voice]
.....
- 21-This report has to be sent today. [Rewrite in the active voice]
.....

22-He cannot finish this today.

[Rewrite in the passive voice]

23-Anna was shown the new computer by the boss.

[Rewrite in the active voice]

24-Julie will drive you to the station.

[Rewrite with You...]

25-John didn't build that wall himself.

[Rewrite with have....]

G-Choose the correct answer.

1-We will get the plumber_____ the pipes.

a-to fix b-fixing c-fixes d- fix

2-The students _____ for some more time. They haven't finished yet.

a-had asked b-are asked c-are asking d-has asked

3-I had my friend _____me to the airport.

a-to drive b-driving c- drive d-driven

4-The boss made the employees stay after work. This means he _____.

a-asked b-forced c- helped d- persuaded

5-They drew a circle. In the passive it will be _____.

a-A circle was being drawn by them. c-A circle has been drawn by them.
b-A circle was drawn by them. d-A circle has been drawing by them.

6-Sam really wanted a dog, but his parents wouldn't _____him have a pet.

a-make b- have c- get d- let

7-The Merchant of Venice_____by Shakespeare.

a-is written b-was written c-was wrote d- has been written

8- The house _____ by Jim last week.

a-is painted b- had been painted c- was painted d- painted

9-The teacher made us _____the whole exercises in the copybook.

a-to rewrite b- rewritten c- rewriting d-rewrite

10-A lot of tea_____ in China every year.

a-grew b-was grown c- is grown d-has been grown

11-What time is the breakfast _____ in this hotel.

a-serve b-serving c-serves d- served

12-Grace always_____her brothers their beds.

a-make/tidy b-got/tidy c-get/tidy d-let/tidying

13-Hilda her_____ older sister her_____ clothes yesterday.

a-made/to iron b-let/iron c-got/ to iron d-have/iron

14-It is _____ that she _____ a gold medal in the upcoming tournament.

a-believe/ will win b-believed/win c-will believe/wins d- believe / is winning

15-Ali_____his credit card_____.

a-let/change b-make /changed c-had/changed d-made/changed

16-He was writing a thesis paper. In passive it will be_____.

a-A thesis paper had being written by him.

b-A thesis paper being written by him.

c-A thesis paper was written by him.

d-A thesis paper was being written by him.

17-Heavy music _____ her_____.

a-gets/to be nervous b-makes/nervous c-has/nervous d-let/nervous

18-The manager_____his secretary_____the documents.

a-had/typed b-made/typed c-let/type d-had/type

19-They had already contacted him. In passive it will be_____.

a-He have already contacted.

b-He had already been contacted.

c-He had already contacted.

d-He has been already contacted.

20- The landlord_____the gardener_____the grass in the back yard.

a-got/cut b-had/cut c-made/to cut d-let/cut

21-It is _____ to employ 500 people in this factory.

a-believed b-expected c-hoped d- known

22-I have to _____ my hair _____ this week.

a-have/to cut b-get/to cut c-make/ to cut d-have/cut

23-I think we can _____Jane and Jill _____the meal for tomorrow evening.

a-have/to cook b-get/ cook c-get/cooked d-let/ cook

24-He asked us if it was possible for us to let him _____ the garden.

a-watered b-to water c- watering d-water

25-I will have my house _____ next month.

a-redecorate b-to redecorate c-redecorated d-redecorating

26-The fire destroyed expensive products.

a-Expensive products destroyed by the fire.

b-Expensive products were destroyed by the fire.

c-Expensive products have been destroyed by the fire.

d-Expensive products was being destroyed by the fire.

27- I didn't deliver the flowers myself. This means_____.

a-I let the flowers deliver to me.

b-I have the flowers delivered to me.

c-I made the flowers delivered to me.

d-I had the flowers delivered to me.

28-Vicky must have made that call. In passive it will be_____.

a-That call must had been made by Vicky.

b-That call must have been made by Vicky.

c-That call must have made by Vicky.

d-That call must have been made by Vicky.

29- The security guard doesn't _____ anyone _____ the building without an invitation.

a-let/to enter

b-make/enter

c-have/ enter

d-let/enter

30-One must keep one's valuables carefully.

a-One's valuables carefully are kept.

b-One's valuables must carefully be kept.

c-One's valuables must carefully kept.

d-One's valuables carefully must be keep.

H-Change the following active text to passive.

The active text.

The studio managers cancelled the contract. They hid behind their stoic lawyers who passed the message down. The lawyers used words like 'iron clad' and 'final notice'. The actors raised their voices and struggled to keep their emotions in check. Their fury rose unbridled. They cried black tears over red cheeks. They called their union reps who gave them false hopes and made empty promises. They threw their hands and the papers in the air. They were exasperated and desperate. They didn't need to act this out. They knew unemployment cheques did not promise a merry Christmas.

The passive

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Have you seen the news? 5

I-Vocabulary

Word	Definition
1-(the) press (n)	newspapers and magazines
2-(the) media (n pl)	all the ways of spreading news and entertainment, e.g. TV, radio, newspapers, internet sites [singular: medium]
3-disinformation (n)	false information about sth
4-misleading (adj)	not true, but appearing to be [mislead (v)] [Opp: factual]
5-spread (v)	tell or be told to a large number of people[spread (n)][Also: spread the news, spread gossip/ rumours]
6-deliberately (adv)	on purpose, not by chance [deliberate (adj)]
7-fiction (n)	an untrue report or statement[(fictional (adj))] [Opp: fact]
8-overtake (v)	go past sb/sth moving in front of you because you are moving faster
9-rational (adj)	based on logic [rationality (n), rationally (adv)] [Opp :irrational]
10- logically (adv)	in a way that is sensible and logical[logic (n), logical (adj)] [Opp: illogically]
11- unlimited (adj)	without limits [Opp: limited]
12- democratise (v)	make sth (e.g. country, group) more democratic i.e. controlled by elected representatives [democracy (n), democratic (adj), democratically (adv)]
13- implication (n)	possible effects or results of sth [implicate, imply (v)]
14- reinforce (v)	make sth stronger[reinforced (adj), reinforcement (n)]
15- bias (n)	favouring one thing over another[biased (adj)] [Syn: prejudice]
16- persuasive (adj)	able to talk sb into doing or believing sth [persuade (v), persuasion (n)]
17- misinformation (n)	wrong information about sth presented as fact [misinform (v)]
18- in depth (expr)	in detail [deep (adj), deepen (v)]
19- stand out (phr v)	be noticeable
20- put pressure on sb/sth (expr)	force sb/sth to do sth
21- guidance (n)	help or advice[(guide(n,v))]
22-come to a decision (expr)	reach a decision; decide

news & Journalism

1- journalism (n)	the work of identifying and writing new stories for the media [journalist (n)]
2- official (adj)	which is said or done with authority
3- broadcast (v)	transmit a radio or TV programme [broadcast, broadcaster(n)]
4- circulation (n)	the number of copies that each issue of a newspaper or magazine sells [circulate(v)]
5- panel (n)	a group of specialists who discuss opinions about sth
6- subscriber (n)	sb who supports or pays to receive information from a magazine, newspaper or online service [subscribe (v)]
7- trustworthy (adj)	that can be trusted and depended on [trust (v), trustworthiness (n)]
8- mislead (v)	give sb incorrect information to make them believe sth that isn't true [misleading (adj)]

COMPOUND NOUNS

1- human interest	information or a story that is interesting because it describes personal lives or feelings
2- breaking news	new information about an event that is currently happening
3- current affairs (pl)	important political or other events that are happening now
4- political analysis	the study of what's happening in government and political organisations
5- press release	news update or short report
6- anonymous source	someone who gives information without revealing their identity
7- in-depth review	an assessment which has been made carefully with a lot of detail
8- press conference	interview with journalists [Syn: news conference]



1- policy (n)	a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organization or individual
2- activist (n)	a person who works towards social change, often collectively [activism (n), active (adj), actively(adv)]
3- electorate (n)	all the people who can vote in an election [elect (v), election (n)]
4- manifesto (n)	the written aims of a group, especially a political party
5- councillor (n)	a member of a council, the group elected to govern a local area
6- diplomat (n)	a government representative who travels abroad to represent their country[diplomacy (n), diplomatic (adj)]
7- opposition (n)	resistance to a decision
8- dictator (n)	a leader who has absolute control of a country, often obtained by force[dictate (v), dictatorship (n)]
9- propaganda (n)	one-sided arguments and promises used to win support for an idea or political party
10- constitution (n)	the system of laws and beliefs that controls a country or organisation
11- referendum (n)	a public vote on an important matter

COLLOCATIONS

1- break the (bad) news	be the first to tell sb about sth (bad) that has happened
2- old news	information that people have already heard about
3- that's news to me	that's sth I didn't know
4- welcome news	news you are happy to receive
5-spread the news	share the information or news.
6-breaking news	new information about an event that is currently happening

Verb Phrase vs Phrasal Verb

1- make sense(phr)	be logical or a good thing to do
2- come up with	think of
3- get (sth) across	make sth understood/deal with a problem
4- have a word (with)	discuss sth with sb/ have a brief talk with sb
5- call for	require/demand
6- clear up sth	deal with a problem or explain sth/communicate clearly
7- call in	phone

The difference between:

lastly, at last, in the end and eventually

LASTLY refers to something that comes at the end of a long list:

- *I've thanked my parents but **lastly** I must thank all my friends for their help.*

AT LAST is used when there has been impatience, a discomfort or a feeling which was the result of long delays.

- *After a two-hour delay, Tom's plane has landed **at last**.*

IN THE END suggests a conclusion after a long process, a lot of suggestions and changes or some uncertainty.

- *Each of us suggested a different plan for our holiday, but **in the end** we went to the South of France as usual.*



AT THE END refers to a position at the end of something.

- *Put a full stop at the end of your sentence.*

EVENTUALLY is used at the end of a period of time or a series of events.

- *Our flight **eventually** left five hours late.*

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

1- The videos online were carefully designed to spread _____ information denying the country's social problems.

- a-in b-dis c- un d-re

2-The party's election _____ includes a promise to increase the minimum wage.

- a- manifesto b- analysis c-review d-referendum

3- All the people who can vote in an election are called: _____.

- a-councillors b-subscribers c-activists d-electorates

4-The voters were completely _____ by the government's false promises to cut taxes.

- a- misled b- overtook c- subscribed d-reinforced

5- Diane didn't enjoy that film because the ending didn't make _____.

- a-logic b-sense c- instinct d- rationality

6-The report came from a/an _____ government source and the case was solved.

- a-formal b- casual c-official d- misleading

7-The construction of a new road will have _____ for the residents on the outskirts of town.

- a- contributions b- guidance c-implications d- misinformation

8- The timing of the incident reinforced his belief that the fire had been started deliberately. *Reinforced* means to make something _____.

- a-bigger b-noticed c- stronger d-possible

9-Situated near the mountain streams, the village has an _____ limited water supply.

- a-in b- un c- dis d-il

10-The actor announced at a press _____ that she would do one last film.

- a- conference b- meeting c-propaganda d- manifesto

11-The staff in the office quickly _____ the news that the boss had resigned.

- a-distributed b- overtook c- spread d- released

12-There is so much wrong information about environmental issues presented as fact.

This means: _____.

a-disinformation b- misleading c-misinformation d-biased

13-She studied _____ and made a successful career writing for a major newspaper.

a-media b-policy c- journalism d- press

14-The official _____ of this company is that all employees can take five weeks' holiday a year.

a-politics b-manifesto c- referendum d- policy

15-_____ on both sides of the dispute are working to reach an agreement.

a-Diplomats b-Councillors c- Dictators d-Activists

16- The film was a human _____ story about a man's search for his natural mother.

a-source b-analysis c-interest d-affairs

17- By the time I met up with Harry for lunch, his trip to Bali was already _____ news.

a-old b-ancient c- misled d- fiction

18- "What? We're having an exam tomorrow? "That's news to me!" This means that _____.

a-she knows all about the exam. b-she doesn't know about the exam.
c-she wants to know more details about the exam. d-she confirms knowing about the exam.

19- We need eggs, milk, sugar, bread and, _____, we mustn't forget yoghurt for Dad.

a- at last b-in the end c-lastly d-eventually

20-A large crowd of environmental _____ were outside the government offices demanding change.

a-activists b- subscribers c-councillors d- electorates

21-We were going to ski in Austria, then the South of France and _____ we decided to go to Italy.

a- in the end b-at the end c—at last d- lastly

22- They're here _____! We've been waiting half an hour.

a-at the end b- lastly c- in the end d-at last

23-I'd better go and _____ the bad news to Jan that the holiday is off.

a-spread b- broadcast c- circulate d- spread

24-I was interviewed by a _____ of four top managers, all asking me difficult questions.

a-panel b-conference c- source d-group

25- We've written to our local _____ about the traffic problem.

a-councillor b-subscriber c- opposition d- diplomat

26-It might take her five weeks, but she will do it _____.

a-lastly b-eventually c-at last d- at the end

27- Her YouTube channel has attracted thousands of _____.

a- opposition b-subscribers c-journalists d- activists

28-A public vote on an important matter is called: _____.

a-constitution b- propaganda c-referendum d- manifesto

29-He's a little shy, which makes it hard for him to _____ his ideas across.

a-make b- have c-spread d- get

30- The prime minister's sudden interest in the environment is nothing but pre-election _____.

a-disinformation b- misunderstanding c-propaganda. d-fiction

31-The president proposed some changes to the _____ to suit his own political plans.

a-referendum b-constitution c-opposition d-policy

32- The police have received information about the case from an anonymous caller. *Anonymous* means_____.

a-well known b- infamous c-unknown d-misleading

33- The government press_____ outlines their financial plans for the next year.

a- release b- analysis c-review d-policy

B-Complete with words from the box.

source – conference – analysis – review – affairs – human – breaking – press – subscribers – propaganda

- 1-There was a great _____ interest story on the news about a woman who's set up a business selling recycled clothing.
- 2-The news came from an anonymous _____. We don't know who.
- 3-Zac has no interest in current _____. He doesn't follow the news at all.
- 4-This series of programmes offers political _____ of recent events in the country.
- 5-At the news _____ earlier today, the leader of the party announced his decision to resign.
- 6-The party is carrying out an in depth _____ of their policies to assess why they lost the election.
- 7-In _____ news, the government has just announced a new investment plan for hospitals.
- 8-The _____ release from the company gives the details of their research results.
- 9- The _____ produced by this government gives a very false view of this situation.
- 10-_____ to the newspaper can read all their articles without having to see any adverts.

C-Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

to - out - for – up – across – with – in

- 1-I have to give a presentation next week so I'm trying to come _____ with some interesting ideas.
- 2-Politicians on all sides have called _____ an investigation into the matter.
- 3-Could you have a word _____ Leo? He's very angry and won't listen to me.
- 4-I'd like to clear _____ any confusion on this topic.
- 5-This speaker is very good at getting her ideas _____. I found her very easy to understand.
- 6-In the podcast, she explains her theory _____ depth.

7-Local groups are putting pressure _____ the council to create safe play areas for children.

8-A few listeners called _____ during the live TV programme to give information about the missing person.

9-This blogger stands _____ from the rest as he appears to back up his ideas with facts.

10-Have you come _____ a decision about what career you'd like to follow?

D-Rewrite with words in brackets.

1-She on purpose switches off her phone at night so it won't distract her from sleeping.

[Rewrite with an adverb]

2-misleading – disinformation – memorable – unlimited

[Circle the odd word out]

3-I'd never tell Marcus any secrets as he isn't to be trusted.

[Rewrite with an adjective]

4- "Rita's getting married!" "That's ancient news. I heard about it last week!"

[Correct the error]

5- I didn't want to be the one to be the first to tell you about the accident.

[Rewrite with a collocation]

6-It can be difficult to remain calm and think _____(logic) when you're under too much pressure.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

7-Dealing with immigration issues require action from governments worldwide.

[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

8- The magazine had a _____(circulate) of over 100,000.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

9-I found some videos giving help on how to fix the software error.

[Rewrite with one word]

10-The statement she made to the police was a complete untrue report.

[Rewrite with one word]

12- The French Revolution was intended to _____(democracy) the country, ending the rule of the royal family.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

- 13-The referee's decision showed an unfair prejudice towards the home team.
[Rewrite with a synonym]
.....
- 14-I have some news you are happy to receive. We've been given funding for new research!
[Rewrite with a collocation]
.....
- 15- And then, at the end, after months of discussion they offered to buy our house.
[Correct the error]
.....
- 16-His speech didn't make any _____. I couldn't understand a word of it!
[Complete the expression]
.....
- 17- The government faced resistance from environmental groups who didn't want wind turbines to be built in a conservation area.
[Rewrite with a synonym]
.....
- 18- The country was ruled by a cruel _____(dictate).
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....
- 19-The system of laws and beliefs that controls a country or organisation is called _____.
[Rewrite with one word]
.....
- 20-She spoke to her employees to explain any doubts about the future of the company.
[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]
.....
- 21-In the podcast, she explains her theory in _____(deep).
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....
- 22-It is important to keep informed about important political events so you know what is happening in the world.
[Rewrite with a compound noun]
.....
- 23- After the editor's _____ (inspect), the magazine was published online.
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....
- 24-The news is transmitted every evening at 10 p.m.
[Rewrite with a synonym]
.....
- 25-A person who works towards social change, often collectively is called a diplomat.
[Correct the error]
.....
- 26-councillor – electorate – diplomat – inspection [Find the odd word out]
.....
- 27-Mandy had a speech with her son's teacher to discuss his progress. [Correct the error]
.....
- 28-This is very unpopular decision and there will be a lot of _____(opposed) to it!
[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....

REPORTED SPEECH

II-Grammar

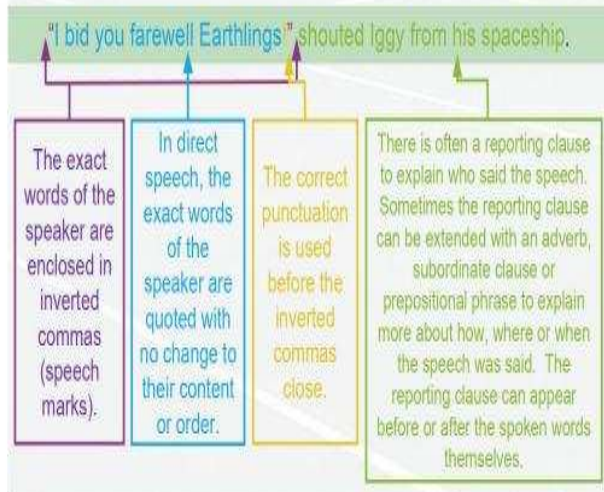
Reported or indirect speech occurs when you tell somebody else what you or another person said before. Obviously, if you report what somebody else has said, you do not normally use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech. Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direct speech into reported speech.

The difference between direct and indirect speech.

Using Direct Speech

Let's look carefully at the direct speech sentence.

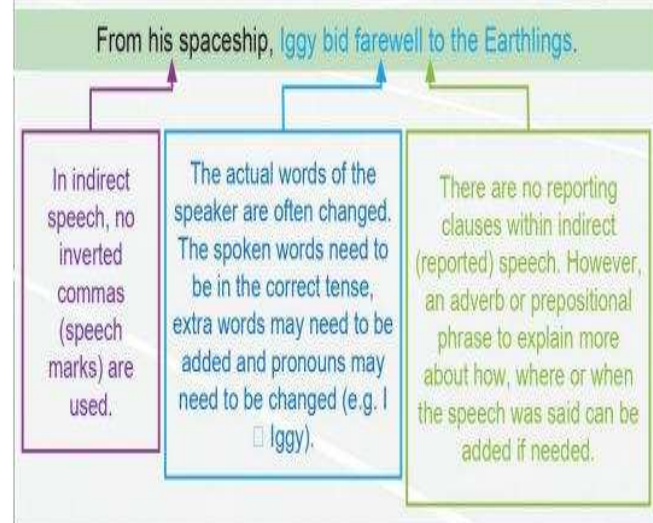
What do you notice?



Using Indirect Speech

Now, let's take a look at the indirect (reported) speech sentence.

How is it different to the direct speech sentence?



REPORTED SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH

She said that she hated me.

"I hate you," she said.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No quotation marks Paraphrases what has been said Different pronouns (she, and me) Different tense (Hated – past) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quotation marks The exact words that the person has said Different pronouns (I, you, and she) Different tense (Hate – present) |
|--|---|

Direct Speech

"Say cheese, dad," pleaded the girl as she was taking the photograph.

Indirect Speech

As she was taking the photograph, the girl pleaded for her dad to say cheese.

Direct Speech

The championship driver shrieked, "We won the race!"

Indirect Speech

The championship driver shrieked that they had won the race.

REPORTED STATEMENTS

Structure and word order:

Reported statements follow the same structure as direct statements but they are introduced by a reporting verb, and the necessary tense, pronouns and adverbs changes have been incorporated: "I'm afraid I've got some bad news. The company's closing." The manager announced that the company was closing.

Example:

- Tom said " I was working last night. I didn't have free time. "
- Tom said (that) he had been working the night before and he hadn't had free time. "

Form: He said ".....Past (V2)"

= He said (that)Past Perfect (had V3)..

Verb Tense Changes

Direct Speech

Present Simple: "I go to school"

Present Cont: "They are studying"

Present Perfect: "She has been in London"

Past Simple: "I saw a good film yesterday "

Past Cont: "They were watching TV "

Past Perfect: "The robber had ran away"

Future: "You'll pass your driving test "

Can: "I can ski on that hill"

May: "I may be late"

Must (obligation): "You must study harder"

Must (deduction): "He must be ill"

Reported Speech

Past Simple: He said he went to school

Past Cont: She said they were studying

Past Perfect: John said she had been in London

Past Perfect: He said he had seen a good film the day before

Past Perfect Cont: They said they had been watching TV.

Past Perfect : They said the robber had run away.

Conditional: The teacher assured he would pass his driving test.

Could: He said he could ski on that hill.

Might: She said she might be late.

Had to: My mother said that I had to study harder.

Must: The boss said he must be ill.

TIME AND PLACE IN REPORTED SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then	"The children are playing outside now ."	He said that the children were playing outside then .
Today	That day	"I've got a piano lesson today ."	She said that she had got a piano lesson that day .
Here	There	"Put the box here ."	He told us to put the box there .
This	That	"I shall be very busy this week."	She said she would be very busy that week.
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day/ the day after	"I will leave for New York tomorrow ."	She said that she would leave for New York the next day .
Next week	The following week/ the next week/ the week after	"I have an appointment next week."	She said that she had an appointment the following week.
Yesterday	The previous day/ The day before	"Our English teacher quizzed us yesterday ."	They said their English teacher had quizzed them the day before .
Last week	The previous week/ The week before	"We had an awful earthquake last week ."	They told us they had had an awful earthquake the previous week .
Ago	Previously/ Before	"The letter came a few days ago ."	He said the letter had come a few days before .
Tonight	That night	"I'm going for a beer with Karl tonight ."	He said that he was going for a beer with Karl that night .

QUESTIONS

Structure and word order:

For changing a question into reported speech, you have to:

- Change the word order in the reported question to the same as a normal sentence (do not use the auxiliary verbs do, does or did): S+V+OBJECTS... Why do you like working till late?' ◇ He asked me why I liked working till late.

- Use if/whether to introduce questions where you expect a YES/NO answer: Do you like working till late?

He asked me if/whether I liked working till late.

- Make the necessary tense changes.

Why do you like working till late?' ◇ He asked me why I liked working till late.

- Use the same question words (when, where, what, how...).

Why do you like working till late?' ◇ He asked me why I liked working till late.

- Use a full stop (.) instead of a question mark (?):

How long have you been here? ◇ He asked me how long I had been there. Just use a question mark when the introductory phrase is a question: What are you doing here? ◇ Could you tell me what you are doing here?

Use the same word order as in statements

Change the tenses as in statements

There is no questions mark unless the introductory phrase is a question:

Use the Wh-word in Wh-questions

Present

When does the film start?

Past

He asked me **When** the film started.
He wanted to know **when** the film started

Use if / whether for Yes/ no questions

Present perfect

Have you done your homework or not?

Past perfect

The teacher asked **if /whether** we had done our homework or not.

Must use whether (not if) when we are asking someone to make a choice:

Present

"Do you want tea or coffee?"

Past

He asked me **whether** I wanted tea or coffee.

May use polite introductory phrases like:

I wonder if you, could you tell me...

Don't change the tense

Present

"What's the time?"

I wonder if you could tell me What the time is?.

REQUESTS AND ORDERS

We often use verbs like: ask, tell+object+to-infinitive:

We don't change tenses

"Will you be quiet, please?"

The teacher asked me to be quiet.

The teacher told me to be quiet.

We use not before the to-infinitive to report negative requests or orders:

"Please don't interrupt the meeting"

The manager asked /told me *not to* interrupt the meeting

NO CHANGE:

- As previously mentioned, at times, the reporting verb (e.g. he *says*, he *tells* me, etc.) is in the present. In this case, pronouns will change in indirect speech, but the tenses in the reported clause stay the same.

DIRECT SPEECH: He says, "I will do it".

REPORTED SPEECH: He says that he will do it.

- The past perfect tenses, the conditional tenses and the past of intention cannot be made more past, so these tenses do not change:

Past Perfect Simple	DIRECT SPEECH: He said, "I had gone to bed very early". REPORTED SPEECH: He said he had gone to bed very early.
Conditional	DIRECT SPEECH: They said, "We would like to visit Venice". REPORTED SPEECH: They said they would like to visit Venice.
Past of Intention	DIRECT SPEECH: She said, "I was going to win". REPORTED SPEECH: She said she was going to win.

REPORTING VERBS

INTRODUCTORY VERBS

VERB + FULL INFINITIVE

Agree	"Yes, I'll do it"	He agreed to do it
Offer	"Shall I open the window for you?"	He offered to open the window
Promise	"I promise I'll finish it"	He promised to finish it
Refuse	"I won't do it"	He refused to do it
Threaten	"Leave or I'll call the police"	He threatened to call the police

VERB+SB+FULL INFINITIVE

Advise	"You should stop smoking"	He advised me to stop smoking
Ask	"Please, lend me some money"	He asked me to lend him some money
Beg	"Please, please help me"	He begged me to help him
Invite	"Would you like to come to the party?"	He invited me to come to the party
Order	"Shut up" he said	He ordered me to shut up
Remind	"Don't forget to send the letter"	He reminded me to send the letter
Warn	"Don't touch the iron"	He warned me not to touch the iron

VERB + GERUND

Admit	"Yes, I broke the window!"	He admitted breaking/having broken the window
Deny	"I didn't break the window"	He denied breaking/having broken the window

VERB+PREPOSITION+ GERUND

Insist on	"You must stay to dinner"	He insisted on me/my staying to dinner
Accuse sb of	"You stole my necklace"	She accused me of stealing her necklace
Apologise for	"I'm sorry I didn't tell you"	He apologized for not telling me
Congratulate on	"Congratulations! You passed the test!"	He congratulated me on passing the exam
Boast about	"I'm richer than you"	He boasted about being richer than me

VERB+THAT

Deny	"I never touch your necklace"	He denied that he had touched my necklace
Admit	"Yes, I did it"	He admitted he had done it
Promise	"I won't be late again"	He promised that he wouldn't be late again
Agree	"Yes, we'll go together"	He agreed that we would go together
Explain	"These verbs are difficult to learn"	He explained that those verbs were difficult
Complain	"You never phone me"	He complained that I never phoned him

SUGGEST

Suggest + gerund	He suggested going to the cinema
Suggest + that+ subj+(should) + V	He suggested that we go to the cinema He suggested that we went to the cinema

EXERCISES

A-Complete with the appropriate forms of say or tell.

1. She [] we were to wait here for her.
2. Has anyone [] you where we're meant to be meeting.
3. I got [] off for lying on the grass.
4. I never [] that learning a language was easy.
5. She [] him to leave her alone, so he did.
6. She [] she wanted to be alone, so I left.
7. I was [] to John only yesterday that he ought to ask her out.
8. Do you think he was [] the truth when he said that?
9. Can you [] the difference between Pepsi and Coke?
10. I'm totally useless at [] jokes.
11. Has he [] what time he's coming?
12. Every night she used to [] us a story.
13. They [] that this is a very good restaurant.
14. I've heard [] that Janie is having a party. Have you been invited?
15. You won't [] anyone else, will you?
16. You should have seen his face. It [] it all really.
17. The poster [] the concert started at eight.
18. As far as I can [], we're nearly there.
19. With Johnny there's no [] what he'll do next.
20. It is often [] that a change is as good as a rest.

B-Match the sentences to the correct reporting verb.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1-If you don't eat dinner, we'll cancel your birthday party. | A. persuade |
| 2-No I swear! I didn't steal this money. | B. announce |
| 3-You should stay in the Marriet.It's fabulous. | C. apologise |
| 4-Can we have extra time for our assignment? | D. remind |
| 5-Oh come on! You'll absolutely love skiing. Come with me. | E. threaten |
| 6-Don't forget to so your homework. | F. deny |
| 7-I have some news, everyone. We're engaged! | G. accuse |
| 8-It's Anna's fault. She broke it. | H. blame |
| 9-Did you use my new perfume without asking? | I. promise |
| 10-Okay, that's a good deal. I'll pay you \$4000 for the car. | J. refuse |
| 11-I'm really sorry. | K. request |

12-No. I won't do it! I don't care what you say.

L. recommend

13-Okay, okay. I used some of your new perfume.

M. insist

14-You have to stay for dinner. Won't take no for an answer.

N. admit

15-I'll never be late again. I mean it!

O-agree

C-Put the following sentences into the reported speech using the appropriate reporting verb.

1- "I can't live on my basic salary," Maria said.

2- "I'm going away tomorrow," Mark said to his mother.

3- "I will drive Mary to the airport tonight, Adam," Anna said.

4- "What are you doing tonight, Tom?" Liam said.

5- "We didn't make this mess!" The children said.

6- "Why were you absent yesterday, Tim?" The teacher said.

7- "Turn the TV off immediately," Mom told the kids.

8- "We went to the cinema last night," Sue said.

9- "Why don't we go skating after school tomorrow?" Sally said.

10- "You can keep this coat because I'm not cold, Ali," Adam said.

11- "Put the book on the table, please John," Mrs. Patrick said.

12- "I'm sorry for not attending the party yesterday," Sam said.

13- "Will you carry these bags for me, please?" The old lady said to me.

14- "Did you see the new on TV last night?" My friend said to me.

15- "I will get promoted next month!" Jana said.

16- "We have been here since 2 o'clock," My friends said.

17- "Don't leave the door open, please," Carol told him.

18- "I'm going shopping now, Mom," Tina said.

19- "Solar energy can improve life on earth because it is clean energy," The teacher said.

20- "Do your homework or you will not go to the club today, Brain," Father said.

D-Choose the correct answer.

1-The flight attendant instructed us _____ our safety belts before takeoff.

a-not to fasten b- fastening c- to fasten d- don't fasten

2-Tania encouraged me _____ nervous before the football match.

a-not to be b- to be c- be d- that I be

3-Marwan advised Ahmed _____ the company her CV to apply for the job.

a-not to send b-starting c-to start d-that she starting

4-The teacher advised me _____ revising for the test.

a-not to start b-starting c-to start d- that she start

5-The teacher wanted the students _____ to answer all the questions.

a-to forget b-forgetting c- not to forget d- that they forget

6-Nancy said, "I may leave tomorrow." The indirect speech of this sentence is _____.

a-Nancy said that she might leave the next day.

b-Nancy said that she might leave tomorrow.

c-Nancy asked if she should leave the next day.

d-Nancy informed me to leave tomorrow.

7-She warned her daughter _____ near the campfire because it was dangerous.

a-not to go b- to go c- to not go d-going

8-The teacher said, "You are suspended!" The indirect speech of this sentence is _____.

a-The teacher exclaimed that I am suspended.

b-The teacher exclaimed to me to suspend.

c-The teacher informed me that I was suspended.

d-The teacher exclaimed that I was suspended.

9- The guard asked me, "Who are you?" The indirect speech of this sentence is _____.

- a-The guard asked who he was.
- b-The guard investigated me who I was.
- c-The guard asks me who I was.
- d-The guard asked me who I was.

10-Choose the best two correct answers:

- a-I warned my daughter to avoid walking in dark streets alone.
- b-I warned my daughter not to walk in dark streets alone.
- c-I warned my daughter to not avoid walking in dark streets alone.
- d-I warned my daughter not to walking in dark streets alone.

11-The reported _____ that the suspects were arrested before dawn.

- a-said
- b- told
- c- announced
- d-both a&c

12-She said," Bring a glass of water, please." The indirect speech of this sentence is _____.

- a- She orders me to bring a glass of water.
- b-She requested me to bring a glass of water.
- c-She asked me that I bring a glass of water.
- d-She ordered me to bring her a glass of water.

13-He said, "Let's have dinner here." The indirect speech of this sentence is _____.

- a-He proposed that we had dinner there.
- b-He asked if we wished to have dinner there.
- c-He said that we should have dinner there.
- d-He said that we had dinner there.

14-She said," Shut the door." The reported speech of this sentence is _____.

- a-She asked me whether I would shut the door.
- b-She ordered me to shut the door.
- c-She said that I should shut the door.
- d-She shouted and said to shut the door.

15-The secretary enquired if Mr Fisher was in his office then. The direct speech of this sentence is _____.

- a-The secretary said, "Was Mr Fisher in his office now?"
- b-The secretary told, "Was Mr Fisher in his office yesterday?"
- c-The secretary said," Is Mr Fisher in his office now?"
- d-The secretary said, "Is Mr Fisher in his office then?"

16-Richard said, "I must attend the meeting." The reported speech of this sentence is _____.

- a-Richard said that he had to attend the meeting.
- b-Richard said that it was must that he attend the meeting.
- c-Richard said if he had to attend the meeting.
- d-Richard said that he would attend the meeting.

17- "It will rain on Tuesday."

The weather forecast said that it _____ rain on Tuesday.

- a-will
- b- would
- c- might
- d- had to

18-The suspect said, "I'm not guilty." The reported speech of this sentence is _____.

- a-The suspect exclaimed that he wasn't guilty.
- b-The suspect shouted that he was innocent.
- c-The suspect denied being guilty.
- d-The suspect said that he hasn't been guilty.

19-As he was innocent. He wanted the people _____ how things ended.

- a- knowing
- b- not to know
- c- to know
- d-to be known

20-I expected my family _____ the party, but they couldn't make it.

- a-to attend
- b- attending
- c- not to attend
- d-attend

21-He told me that he _____ come if he could finish work early.

- a-may
- b-had
- c-would
- d-must

22-He said that he _____ the sea bus the following day.

- a-will catch
- b-had caught
- c-caught
- d-was going to catch

23- I said, "Two fixed menus for us, please."

I _____ our meal.

- a-confirmed
- b-ordered
- c-suggested
- d- proposed

24-Tom says that Jane is lying but he cannot prove it. Tom _____ that Jane is lying.

- a-claims
- b- denies
- c-wishes
- d-protests

25-"We want to go to Sultan Ahmet," the tourists said. The reported speech of this sentence is _____.

- a-They said that we wanted to go to Sultan Ahmet.
- b-They said that they want to go to Sultan Ahmet.
- c-They said that they wanted to go to Sultan Ahmet.
- d-They said that we would want to go to Sultan Ahmet.

26-Do not touch these cables," the mechanic said.

The mechanic _____ the cables.

- a-requested us to touch
- b-denied us touching
- c- recommended us not to touch
- d-claimed not touching

27-"I am leaving the city tomorrow," the lecturer said. The reported speech of this sentence is_____.

- a-The lecturer said that he is leaving the city the following day.
- b-The lecturer said that he was leaving the city that day.
- c-The lecturer said that he will be leaving the city tomorrow.
- d-The lecturer said that he was leaving the city the next day.

28-"He is coming today," the mother said.
She said that he was coming _____.

- a- the next day
- b- this day
- c- that day
- d-the previous day

29-I am sorry I couldn't come because I missed the last bus last night."
He _____ and _____.

- a-accused himself/ excused
- b-apologised for not coming/ excused himself
- c-blamed himself/accused himself
- d-denied not coming/ excused himself

30-"Is she the suitable manager secretary?" asked the staff manager.
He asked me _____.

- a-when she could start working
- b-whether she was the suitable manager secretary
- c-if she can be the suitable manager secretary
- d-was she the suitable manager secretary

E-Choose the correct phrases to complete the sentences. Be careful, some options are incorrect.

was being interview – had found – was still living – last week – says – to practice – has found – is being interviewed – is still living – the week before – said – had to – wanted – wants – must – was going to look - was interviewing

Last week I met Angela. She told me she _____ with her parents, but she _____ to move out. She explained that her sister _____ a flat they could share, and they looked around it _____. Angela _____ the rent was expensive so she _____ for a new job. She _____ one the next day. So she _____ buy clothes for the interview. I advised her _____ with her sister and wished her good luck.

F-Rewrite with words in brackets.

- 1- "You have taken my mobile phone," he told his sister. [Rewrite with accused]
.....
- 2- "I'm sorry I forgot your wedding anniversary," Sheila told her parents. [Rewrite with apologised]
.....
- 3- Ali's father warned him to not spend too much time on video games. [Correct the error]
.....
- 4- It's your fault we went bankrupt," the boss told the secretary. [Rewrite in the indirect speech]
.....
- 5- Mum ordered the kids to was the dishes. [Rewrite in the in the direct speech]
.....
- 6- The police asked the boy what was his name. [Correct the error]
.....
- 7- "I can give you a lift," The man told me. [Rewrite with offered]
.....
- 8- He said her that he loved her. [Correct the error]
.....
- 9- Sally asked, "Can I help you plan the party?" [Rewrite in the reported speech]
.....
- 10- Rachel told me she _____ (bake) a cake for the party then. [Rewrite with the correct form of the verb]
.....
- 11- My friend said that she would come with me. [Rewrite in the direct speech]
.....
- 12- My sister blamed me _____ losing the keys. [Rewrite with the correct preposition]
.....
- 13- "I won't give you my car tonight," My father said. [Rewrite with refused]
.....
- 14- "I lied to you about the accident," Sam said. [Rewrite with admitted]
.....
- 15- "Don't forget to renew your passport," Peter (**warned – encouraged – reminded – blamed**) his sister to renew her passport. [Choose the correct answer]
.....
- 16- Ann warned her little brother to talk to any strangers. [Correct the error]
.....
- 17- She She insisted _____ paying for her own lunch. [Rewrite with the correct preposition]
.....
- 18- "Why don't we go to the cinema this evening?" Emma said. [Rewrite with suggested]
.....
- 19- If I were you, I'd look for a better job. He (**recommended – advised - told – encouraged**) me to look for a better job. [Choose the correct answer]
.....

- 20-She says that she knew the answer. [Correct the error]
.....
- 21-“Take this book to the class next door,”The teacher told me. [Rewrite in the reported speech]
.....
- 22-Kate asked her classmates when did the class begin. [Correct the error]
.....
- 23-He said that they had been to Rocky Mountain five years before. [Rewrite in direct speech]
.....
- 24-The teacher asked that students _____ they had done their homework. [Complete the missing part of the reported speech]
.....
- 25-He said he was travelling to Paris tomorrow. [Correct the error]
.....
- 26-Dana said, “What time does the train leave?” [Rewrite in the reported speech]
.....
- 27- “Could you lend me your car, Sam?” Edward said. [Rewrite in the reported speech]
.....
- 28-The fireman ordered us run. [Correct the error]
.....
- 29-Anna apologised_____ . [Complete the reported speech with a meaningful sentence]
.....
- 30-Sally said, “If I were you, I would go to the party, Linda.” [Rewrite with advised]
.....

From the Essay on Criticism

Alexander Pope



1. The poet :

Alexander Pope was born in London and from the age of twelve he was moved by the ambition to write a great heroic poem. He was influenced by the great poets preceded him. He wrote two long poems: the Essay on Criticism and the Essay in Man and they attracted a great deal of attention and made him famous throughout Europe.

2. The poem :

*Nature to all things fix'd the Limits fit,
And wisely curb'd proud Man's pretending Wit:
As on the Land while here the Ocean gains,
In other Parts it leaves wide sandy Plains;
Thus in the Soul while Memory prevails,
The solid Pow'r of Understanding fails;
Where Beams of warm Imagination play,
The Memory's soft Figures melt away.
One Science only will one Genius fit;
So vast is Art, so narrow Human Wit;
Not only bounded to peculiar Arts,
But oft in those, confin'd to single Parts.
Like Kings we lose the Conquests gain'd before,
By vain Ambition still to make them more:
Each might his sev'ral Province well command,
Wou'd all but stoop to what they understand.*

3. Introduction :

An Essay on Criticism was the first major poem written by the English writer Alexander Pope (1688-1744). However, despite the title, the poem is not as much an original analysis as it is a compilation of Pope's various literary opinions. It is a poem in which Pope attempts to lay down in verse the rules of 'good' art and 'good' criticism.

*Nature to all things fix'd the Limits fit,
And wisely curb'd proud Man's pretending Wit:
As on the Land while here the Ocean gains,
In other Parts it leaves wide sandy Plains;*

vocabulary :

- **fix'd** : defined
- **limits** : boundaries
- **fit** : suitable
- **wisely** : with wisdom
- **curb'd** : limited, controlled
- **pretending wit** : pretending to have intelligence and know more
- **gains** : wins, takes grounds
- **plains** : areas of flat, open land

paraphrase :

Pope declares that Nature has defined the correct limits of everything without needing the intelligence of man to help her. Nature designed the ocean so that it eats into the sand in some places and leaves wide sandy beaches in others.

(figures of speech :

- **Alliteration:** : *Nature to all things **fix'd** the **Limits fit**,*
- **Personification** : *As on the Land while here the Ocean **gains**,*

*Thus in the Soul while Memory prevails,
The solid Pow'r of Understanding fails;
Where Beams of warm Imagination play,
The Memory's soft Figures melt away.*

paraphrase :

As for man: he cannot understand events and feelings while his memory of them is still strong. But, on the other hand, when time passes and his imagination begins to interfere with his memories, the reality of those memories slips away.

figures of speech :

metaphor:

: Where **Beams** of warm Imagination play,
The Memory's soft Figures **melt away**.

*One Science only will one Genius fit;
So vast is Art, so narrow Human Wit;
Not only bounded to peculiar Arts,
But oft in those, confin'd to single Parts.*

- **genius** : intelligence
- **fit** : suit
- **vast** : great, large
- **bounded** : limited
- **peculiar** : particular
- **confin'd** : limited

paraphrase :

Art and knowledge are vast and man's intelligence is limited. Most people can do well in only one thing. Sometimes, indeed, they excel in only one part of one thing.

figures of speech :

Contrast : vast - narrow

*Like Kings we lose the Conquests gain'd before,
By vain Ambition still to make them more:
Each might his sev'ral Province well command,
Wou'd all but stoop to what they understand.*

- **conquests** : victories
- **province** : kingdom, area of specialization
- **command** : govern
- **stoop** : remain with

paraphrase :

Man should be content to do the things he does well. Often, however, like kings fighting wars to extend their territory and so losing their own country, we lose what we have by trying to make it more. If each person were to stick to that which he knows best he would be able to master it completely.

figures of speech :

Simile : Like Kings

Contrast : lose - gain

Commentary:

1. The whole poem is written in heroic couplets; the form which Pope worked in most and which he polished and brought to perfection. The heroic couplet consists of two rhyming lines of verse. It is usually in iambic pentameter. The rhyme scheme of this extract is

A A, B B, C C, D D, A A, E E, F F, G G.

A heroic couplet usually carries complete sense within itself even though it connects to the rest of the poem; it expresses a complete idea. This is one reason why many of Pope's couplets have become known as 'epigrams', i.e.

]sayings rather like proverbs in that they are a concise and clever expression of a general truth, e.g.:

*Like kings we lose the conquests gained before,
By vain ambition still to make them more.*

2. The opening lines of the passage embody Pope's belief in the essential Tightness and wisdom of Nature. In another poem, he proclaims that:
3. He continues through several line to develop and re-express one idea; the central idea in the passage: each man would do well to stick to what he knows.
4. Pope uses visual images such as the image of the ocean eating into the land on the one hand and leaving wide sandy beaches on the other; or that of the king trying to conquer new lands. But he makes no startlingly original use of poetic figures. There is a metaphor in lines 7 and 8 where he speaks of the 'imagination' as a 'sun' with 'warm beams' and of the 'memories' as wax figures 'melting' away.
5. Finally, much of Pope's art depends on the relationships he creates between individual words. Thus, for example, his repetition of the rhyme A A in the first and fifth couplets. Indeed, he does not only repeat the same rhyme, but the identical words. However, he repeats them with variation: 'wit' means the same thing in both couplets, but he alters 'fit' so that in the first it is an adjective, while in the fifth it is a verb.
6. Within many lines there are examples of sound patterning as in the repetition of the **T** sound *things fixed* and *limits fit* the alliteration in *fixed and fit*, and again in '*proud man's pretending wit*' and the assonance across lines as in *wisely, white* in lines 2,3 and 4.
7. Assonance تجانس is the repetition of vowel sounds in non-rhyming words as in, "**some ship in distress that cannot ever live.**" The **i**'s in those words have the same vowel sounds but they do not have to rhyme. Another example is "**Do you like blue**". Here the "**oo**" sound is repeated within the sentence. This example rhymes.

Julius Caesar

Act 3- Scene 2

1. Tell about Brutus' speech - the purpose, his tone, his effectiveness, etc. Do you think it is a good speech?

Brutus' speech in Act 3 Scene 2 of Julius Caesar is a pivotal moment in the play where he justifies the assassination of Caesar to the citizens of Rome. The purpose of Brutus' speech is to convince the citizens that Caesar's death was necessary for the preservation of the Roman Republic. Brutus adopts a calm and rational tone in his speech. He presents himself as a noble and honorable man who acted out of love for Rome and its citizens.

However, Brutus' speech has some weaknesses. He focuses on abstract ideas and principles, failing to connect with the emotions of the crowd. He also underestimates Antony's ability to manipulate the crowd later in his own speech.

2. Analyze Antony's speech for purpose, tone, methods, effectiveness, etc. Is it a good speech?

Antony's speech in Act 3 Scene 2 is a powerful and skillful oration delivered after Brutus' speech. Antony's purpose is to turn the citizens against the conspirators and incite them to seek revenge for Caesar's death.

Antony's tone is initially conciliatory and respectful towards Brutus and the other conspirators. However, as his speech progresses, he subtly stirs up the emotions of the crowd by highlighting Caesar's virtues and the treachery of the conspirators.

Antony's speech is highly effective. He appeals to the emotions and self-interests of the citizens, gradually building their anger and desire for vengeance. By the end of his speech, the citizens are ready to riot and seek retribution against the conspirators.

Act 3 – Scene 3

1. In what ways is the scene a horror scene?

In Act 3 Scene 3, Cinna the poet is mistaken for Cinna the conspirator and is brutally attacked by a mob of angry citizens. The scene can be seen as a horror scene due to the violence and the sense of chaos and fear that permeates the atmosphere. The mob's aggressive actions, fueled by their anger and confusion, create a sense of terror and helplessness.

Act 4 -Scene 1

1. What is Antony's main motive at the end of Scene 1? How do we know?

Antony's main motive at the end of the scene is to solidify his power and eliminate any potential threats to his authority. We know this because Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus have formed a triumvirate, a ruling coalition, and they discuss their plans to identify and eliminate individuals who may pose a threat to their rule.

2. How could this scene change your image of Antony?

This scene could change the image of Antony as a loyal and honorable character. Prior to this scene, Antony had been portrayed as a loyal friend to Caesar, seeking vengeance for his murder. However, in Act 4 Scene 1, Antony is shown as a calculating and ruthless politician, willing to eliminate potential rivals and engage in pragmatic decisionmaking for the sake of power.

Act 4 -Scenes 2 & 3

1. What is the argument between Cassius and Brutus all about? Who "wins?"

The argument between Cassius and Brutus in Act 4 Scene 2 revolves around their differences in opinion and the growing tensions within their alliance. Cassius accuses Brutus of wrongfully condemning Lucius Pella for taking bribes, while Brutus accuses Cassius of accepting bribes himself. They also clash over issues of honor and personal integrity.

2. Has Brutus seen a ghost? How can you explain the incident?

No, Brutus has not actually seen a ghost. In Act 4 Scene 3, Brutus has a vision or hallucination of the ghost of Julius Caesar. This incident can be explained as a psychological manifestation of Brutus's guilt and inner turmoil.

Act 5 – Scenes 1&2

1. Before the battle begins, the four generals exchange insults. In your opinion, who wins that battle of insults?

- It is subjective to determine who "wins" the battle of insults, as it depends on individual interpretations and preferences.
- The insults exchanged are meant to undermine and provoke each other, reflecting the tension and animosity between the characters.
- The exchanges serve to showcase their pride, determination, and the personal conflicts that drive the larger conflict of the play.

Act 5 – Scene 3

1. Was it necessary for Cassius to kill himself? Why did he do it?

It can be argued that Cassius believed it was necessary for him to kill himself. In Act 5 Scene 3, Cassius mistakenly believes that his ally, Titinius, has been captured by the enemy. Consumed by guilt and grief, Cassius chooses to take his own life rather than face the consequences of his actions or be captured by Antony and Octavius. Cassius likely saw suicide as a way to maintain his honor and avoid being subjected to the enemy's control or potential humiliation.

2. Brutus mourns Cassius and says he owes more tears than he can pay. Considering what they have been through, do you think Brutus is right?

Considering the close bond and shared experiences between Brutus and Cassius, it is understandable that Brutus feels a deep sense of loss and guilt over Cassius's death.

Given the magnitude of their shared actions and the consequences they faced, it is reasonable for Brutus to believe that he owes more tears than he can pay. The weight of their choices and the impact on their friendship have left Brutus burdened with grief

3. Does Cassius' death mark the end of the Conspiracy? Why or why not?

Cassius's death does not mark the definitive end of the Conspiracy. While Cassius was a key figure in the conspiracy against Caesar, there were other conspirators involved as well, including Brutus.

Act 5 – Scenes 4&5

1. Why did Lucilius pose as Brutus? What does this tell us about him?

In Act 5 Scene 4, Lucilius poses as Brutus to protect his leader and divert the attention of the enemy forces. By impersonating Brutus, Lucilius hopes to draw the attention of Antony's soldiers and give the real Brutus an opportunity to escape. This action demonstrates Lucilius' loyalty, bravery, and willingness to sacrifice himself for the sake of his leader.

2. What might be Brutus' alternatives to suicide?

Brutus had several alternatives to suicide. He could have chosen to surrender to Antony and Octavius, accepting the consequences of his actions and facing judgment for his role in the conspiracy against Caesar. Alternatively, he could have attempted to flee and live in exile, seeking refuge in a different region or among sympathetic allies.

3. Analyze Antony's final speech over Brutus' body. Is he sincere?

Antony's final speech over Brutus' body in Act 5 Scene 5 can be interpreted as sincere. While Antony was initially aligned against Brutus and the conspirators, he comes to recognize and acknowledge Brutus's noble qualities and his motivations for taking part in the conspiracy. Antony refers to Brutus as "the noblest Roman of them all" and emphasizes that Brutus acted out of a sense of duty and for the perceived good of Rome.

Comment on the following quotations:-

1. "Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more."

- Brutus speaks these words to explain his participation in the assassination plot. He claims that his actions were driven by his love for Rome and his belief that Caesar's ambition would endanger the republic.

2. "As he was valiant, I honor him; but as he was ambitious, I slew him."

- Brutus says this line in his speech to justify his role in Caesar's assassination. He acknowledges Caesar's virtues but claims that his ambition posed a threat to the Roman Republic. This quote demonstrates Brutus's attempt to justify the assassination to the Roman citizens and maintain order following the tumultuous event.

3. "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him."

- These are the opening words of Mark Antony's funeral oration. He uses this line to initially appear as if he is going to speak negatively about Caesar, but then proceeds to cleverly turn the crowd against the conspirators.

4. "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

- Antony speaks these words in his funeral speech, suggesting that the negative actions and reputation of men continue to have an impact long after their death, while their good deeds are often forgotten.

5. 'good words are better than good strokes, Octavius.'

Brutus addresses Octavius, emphasizing the significance of diplomacy and peaceful resolutions over resorting to violence or physical force.

6. "O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth, that I am meek and gentle with these butchers!" (Antony, Scene 1)

Antony expresses his remorse and frustration at being restrained and polite in the face of those who have killed Caesar. He regrets not being able to confront them more forcefully.

7. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." (Brutus, Scene 4)

Brutus reflects on the fleeting opportunities for success in life. He believes that there are critical moments, like a rising tide, when one must seize the opportunity to achieve greatness.

8. "Caesar, now be still. I killed not thee with half so good a will." (Brutus, Scene 5)

In his final moments, Brutus addresses the spirit of Caesar, expressing his regret for participating in his assassination. He implies that he had more willingness and sincerity in taking his own life than he did in killing Caesar.

9. "This was the noblest Roman of them all." (Antony, Scene 5)

Comment: Antony pays tribute to Brutus after his death, acknowledging his noble character and integrity. Despite being one of the conspirators, Antony recognizes Brutus' honorable intentions.

SB&WB Model Answer

Student Book

Unit 4

READING pages 42–43

Exercise 1

1 Frida Kahlo, Mexico

Exercise 3

1a 2b 3b 4a

Exercise 6

1C 2B 3C 4A

VOCABULARY page 44

Exercise 1

1 collar

2 zip

3 hood

4 cuff

5 lining

6 ribbon

7 buckle

Exercise 2

1 catwalk – d

2 vest – b

3 waterproof – a

4 ragged – c

Exercise 3

1 exchange

2 price tag

3 purchase

4 refund

5 loyalty card

6 checkout

7 bids

8 browsing

Exercise 5

1 zip

2 lining

3 plain

4 refund

5 loyalty card

6 discount

GRAMMAR page 45

Exercise 1

1b 2a 3d 4c

Exercise 2

a formal

b infinitive

c to + the infinitive
d -ing
e to + infinitive

Exercise 3

- 1 will be sent to you tomorrow
- 2 is being mended at the moment
- 3 being taught how to knit by his grandmother
- 4 to be promoted soon
- 5 might have been designed by her uncle
- 6 were being sold at the market yesterday
- 7 must be sold off
- 8 being forced to wear smart clothes at work

Exercise 4

- 1 are being produced
- 2 will be sold
- 3 to be offered
- 4 have been made / are made
- 5 may not be valued
- 6 could be thrown away
- 7 being worn / having been worn
- 8 are mended
- 9 is wasted
- 10 can be recycled

GRAMMAR page 48

Exercise 1

- a past
- b verb be
- c the same as

Exercise 2

- 1 is thought that Christian Dior was one of the greatest designers
- 2 was claimed that the clothes were
- 3 is expected that the store will be
- 4 is said that he has bought more than a hundred pairs of trainers
- 5 was believed that sustainable fashion would become

Exercise 3

- 1 to + infinitive
- 2 do not use

Exercise 4

- 1 are known to be very expensive
- 2 is thought to start tomorrow
- 3 was assumed to be a failure
- 4 were understood to be closed on Sunday.

Exercise 5

- 1a 2c 3a 4b

Exercise 6

- 1 get the zip on her jeans mended
- 2 has had a woman mend his clothes

3 get her sister to lend her her red skirt

4 had a waistcoat made

USE YOUR ENGLISH page 49

Exercise 1

1 hat

2 socks

3 pocket

4 belt

5 glove

6 sleeves

7 boots

8 shirt

Exercise 2

1f 2d 3a 4h 5g 6b 7e 8c

Exercise 3

1 out

2 on

3 of

4 for

5 in

6 to

Exercise 4

1 pull your socks up

2 is believed to be

3 being taken around the exhibition

4 will be assumed that

5 the suit turned out to be

6 the drop of a hat

REVIEW page 152

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1 lining

2 hood

3 collar

4 bows

5 heels

6 shoelaces

Exercise 2

1 to

2 on

3 of

4 on

5 out

Exercise 3

1c 2f 3a 4h 5e 6d 7g 8b

Grammar

Exercise 4

1 can be worn

- 2 expected to bring out
- 3 being complimented
- 4 being folded
- 5 is believed to be working

Exercise 5

- 1 It is believed that
- 2 It was claimed that
- 3 The costs are understood to be
- 4 It is assumed that
- 5 These jeans are said to be

Exercise 6

- 1 repaired
- 2 fix
- 3 cut
- 4 to mend

Unit 5

READING pages 54–55

Exercise 2

b

Exercise 3

- 1 paragraph 1
- 2 paragraph 2
- 3 paragraph 3
- 4 paragraph 4
- 5 paragraph 5
- 6 paragraph 6

Exercise 4

1B 2C 3B 4A 5D 6A

VOCABULARY page 56

Exercise 1

- 1 interest
- 2 conference
- 3 news
- 4 affairs
- 5 analysis
- 6 source
- 7 review
- 8 release

Exercise 2

- 1 current affairs
- 2 in-depth review
- 3 human interest
- 4 breaking news
- 5 press release
- 6 political analysis
- 7 news conference
- 8 anonymous source

Exercise 3

- 1 broadcast
- 2 panel
- 3 journalism
- 4 subscribers
- 5 trustworthy
- 6 circulation
- 7 contribute
- 8 Call in

Exercise 4

- 1 activist, politics
- 2 manifestos, electorate
- 3 diplomat, councillor
- 4 opposition, policy
- 5 dictator, propaganda
- 6 referendum, constitution

Exercise 6

- 1 anonymous
- 2 opposition
- 3 policy
- 4 electorate
- 5 manifesto
- 6 activists
- 7 referendum

GRAMMAR page 57

Exercise 1

- 1 saw
- 2 is helping
- 3 shares
- 4 be

Exercise 2

- 1 goes back one tense 2 past perfect

Exercise 3

- 1 had released a statement about their actions
- 2 had been marching towards the government buildings
- 3 they might be there until the following day
- 4 the news conference would begin that afternoon

Exercise 4

- 1b 2d 3c 4a

Exercise 5

- 1 asked me why I had been talking to that reporter
- 2 told me not to vote for that party
- 3 asked (me) if I had checked my sources
- 4 asked me to rewrite that article
- 5 asked me if I would be at the press conference the next day

GRAMMAR page 60

Exercise 1

- a *to* + infinitive
- b *-ing* form
- c preposition
- d object
- e object
- f *that*
- g *if*

Exercise 2

- 1 on checking
- 2 to write
- 3 that
- 4 of spreading
- 5 to hold
- 6 subscribing
- 7 if

Exercise 3

- 1 encouraged
- 2 denied
- 3 asked
- 4 promised
- 5 apologised
- 6 accused
- 7 decided

Exercise 4

- 1 if / whether we had listened to the news that morning
- 2 me / us not to stay out too late
- 3 to make sure the story went viral
- 4 the man of being responsible for the car crash
- 5 he had cheated in the test
- 6 reading human interest stories
- 7 lying to me / us

Exercise 5

- 1 asked Billy where he had been
- 2 claimed he had been
- 3 accused him of eating
- 4 denied eating
- 5 warned him not to lie
- 6 admitted lying
- 7 insisted that he hadn't

USE YOUR ENGLISH page 61

Exercise 1

- 1 old news
- 2 welcome news
- 3 break the bad news
- 4 Breaking news
- 5 that's news to me
- 6 spread the news

Exercise 2

1d 2f 3a 4e 5b 6c

Exercise 3

1 have a word with

2 make sense

3 clear up

4 call for

5 come up with

6 get across

Exercise 4

1 eventually

2 At last

3 lastly

4 in the end

Exercise 5

1B 2A 3D 4A 5D 6C 7B 8A

REVIEW page 153

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1 conference

2 policy

3 review

4 manifesto

5 electorate

6 opposition

7 activists

Exercise 2

1 subscriber

2 diplomat

3 anonymous source

4 councillor

5 dictator

Exercise 3

1 make

2 across

3 up

4 for

5 come

6 have

Grammar

Exercise 4

1 shouldn't have written that article

2 had been giving a speech when the news broke

3 might be able to lift the ban the following month

4 hadn't heard any more news about the plans

5 wouldn't be attending the following day's meeting

Exercise 5

- 1 to send
- 2 not to reveal
- 3 if they had heard
- 4 what
- 5 there were

Exercise 6

- 1 agreed
- 2 insisted
- 3 advised
- 4 confessed
- 5 accused
- 6 wondered

Work Book

UNIT 4

READING

Exercise 1

Because they may be expressing different opinions

Exercise 2

1 B 2 C 3 D 4 A

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- 1 buckle
- 2 lining
- 3 hood
- 4 ribbon
- 5 waterproof
- 6 beads
- 7 plain

Exercise 2

- 1 catwalk
- 2 zip
- 3 heel
- 4 collar
- 5 flowery
- 6 cuffs
- 7 soles

Exercise 3

- 1 refund
- 2 purchase
- 3 price tag
- 4 exchange
- 5 loyalty card
- 6 browse
- 7 bid
- 8 debit card

GRAMMAR 1

Exercise 1

- 1 to invite
- 2 being worn
- 3 had been sold
- 4 will be refunded
- 5 to be informed
- 6 was hearing
- 7 heard

Exercise 2

- 1 being shown how to repair

- 2 are checked
- 3 being made to wear
- 4 is thought to be closing
- 5 must have been created

Exercise 3

- 1 are offered
- 2 must be sold
- 3 expect to be given
- 4 should be made
- 5 being advertised

LISTENING

Exercise 1

The use of certain adjectives

Exercise 2

1 C 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 D 6 A

GRAMMAR 2

Exercise 1

1 I 2 P 3 P 4 I 5 I 6 P

Exercise 2

- 1 I got my brother to help me with the exercises.
- 2 I'm having the heels repaired on my favourite boots.
- 3 Have you got someone to replace the zip yet?
- 4 ✓

5 Can't you have someone buy it for you?

6 They're having an expert check the real value.

Exercise 3

- 1 I have had my new earphones stolen.
- 2 She is going to get a new dress made.
- 3 I got my brother to drive us to the station.
- 4 I got a friend to design this poster for me.
- 5 You should have a specialist check your eyesight every few years.

USE YOUR ENGLISH

Exercise 1

- 1 hat
- 2 socks
- 3 pocket
- 4 belt
- 5 sleeves
- 6 boots
- 7 glove
- 8 shirt

Exercise 2

- 1 buying
- 2 service
- 3 margin
- 4 measure
- 5 trend
- 6 made
- 7 conscious
- 8 shopping

Exercise 3

1 d 2 f 3 c 4 a 5 b 6 e

Exercise 4

That you have the right tense and all the original content

Exercise 5

- 1 fits you like a glove
- 2 are thought to last
- 3 will be assumed (that)
- 4 are still in fashion

5 is believed (that)

6 being bought

WRITING

Exercise 1

Students' own answers

Exercise 2

Sample answers: for: convenient; against: return by post

Exercise 3

A and C

Exercise 4

Check for mistakes and that your essay makes sense and is well-organised

REVIEW UNIT 4

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- I think the zip / bead is broken on my bag and I can't close it.
- These jeans are too loose / floaty, so I need to use a belt / buckle to keep them up.
- The collar / sole is too tight for my neck.
- These jeans are looking a bit fitted / ragged after five years of non-stop use.
- These shoes were meant to be waterproof / checked. My feet are soaking wet!
- The lining / vest of my jacket is a bit thick for these warm, sunny days.
- You'll need a good pair of socks / gloves to keep your hands warm.
- The jacket is nice, but it hasn't got a pocket / sleeve where I can keep my phone.

2 Complete the sentences with these words.

bid browse checkout exchange
price tag purchase

- I browse websites looking for things to buy.
- I loved the jacket and it fitted me, but when I saw the price tag I knew I couldn't afford it.
- There was such a long queue at the checkout that I put my items back and walked out.
- Nobody made a bid for the bag I was trying to sell online, so I decided to keep it.
- I wasn't satisfied with my purchase, so I sent it back.
- I hope they'll let me exchange this T-shirt for another design. I've no idea why I bought it!

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- I enjoy tailor / window shopping at weekends.
- The collection turned off / out to be a success.
- We have a tiny profit / fashion margin on clothes.
- I'm self-conscious / self-made in social situations.
- I know boots are really in / on fashion this year.
- I love finding out about new fashion trends / services.
- We complimented him on / for his fashion sense.

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- It's increasingly common for clothes to be worn (wear) once and then thrown away (throw away).
- I'm sure this mistake was made (make) right at the start and nobody noticed it.
- A lot of new fashion companies have been created (create) in the last few years.
- After being checked (check) for quality, the clothes are normally sent (normally/send) to our customers on the same day.
- When I got back from the school trip, I realised my bike had been stolen (steal).
- I don't think that checked shirt should be washed (should/wash) at such a high temperature.

5 Complete the second sentence using the passive. Keep the meaning the same.

- Many of our competitors have copied these designs.
These designs have been copied by many of our competitors.
- They're selling the new collection at half price.
The new collection is being sold at half price.
- I remember my friend lending me some gloves.
I remember being lent some gloves by my friend.
- We'll send you an invitation in the next few days.
You will be sent an invitation in the next few days.

6 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- had / she / the / designed / dress / her / for
She had the dress designed for her.
- mended / get / I / the / jeans / must / zip / on / these
I must get the zip mended on these jeans.
- assistant / her / had / she / letter / sign / the
She had her assistant sign her letter.
- expert / they / had / an / made / this / by
They had this made by an expert.

UNIT 5

READING

Exercise 1

Because some of the answers may be true but not answer the specific question

Exercise 2

1 C 2 D 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 D

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- 1 release
- 2 news
- 3 affairs
- 4 analysis
- 5 source
- 6 interest
- 7 review
- 8 conference

Exercise 2

- 1 call in
- 2 journalism
- 3 broadcast
- 4 contribute
- 5 panel
- 6 circulation
- 7 subscribers
- 8 trustworthy

Exercise 3

- 1 constitution
- 2 Activists
- 3 referendum
- 4 opposition
- 5 dictator
- 6 propaganda
- 7 policy, manifesto
- 8 electorate

GRAMMAR 1

Exercise 1

- 1 (that) he had worked for the news channel for over twenty years
- 2 the new manifesto would be out the following month
- 3 (that) the number of subscribers to their current affairs magazine had gone up the year before
- 4 they hadn't been expecting that kind of reaction
- 5 they would discuss the referendum in the next/ following call-in programme
- 6 they would discuss the need for an in-depth review the following day

Exercise 2

- 1 told me to leave early as there would be lots of traffic
- 2 told Luke to make sure the journalist was trustworthy before he did the interview
- 3 asked who was going to be on the panel that evening
- 4 asked if anyone had actually read their manifesto
- 5 asked if anything interesting had happened at the news conference the day before
- 6 told her friend not to waste his/her vote on the small parties

LISTENING

Exercise 1

Whether or not they are there as distractors

Exercise 2

- 1 interesting developments
- 2 internet
- 3 (busy) working weekend
- 4 soft
- 5 strong criticism
- 6 guarantees
- 7 job prospects
- 8 engineering expert

GRAMMAR 2

Exercise 1

- 1 suggest
- 2 promise
- 3 advise
- 4 explain
- 5 remind
- 6 blame for
- 7 admit sb to

Exercise 2

- 1 demanded
- 2 against
- 3 refused
- 4 admitted
- 5 warned
- 6 mentioned
- 7 whether
- 8 increasing
- 9 if
- 10 making

Exercise 3

- 1 1 warned against publishing 2 insisted on checking
- 3 suggested doing
- 2 4 encouraged me to apply 5 advised me to send
- 6 reminded me that
- 3 7 wondered if/whether 8 promised to send 9 refusing to comment
- 4 10 admitted giving 11 apologised for causing
- 12 denied taking/receiving

USE YOUR ENGLISH

Exercise 1

- 1 welcome news
- 2 that's news to me
- 3 break the bad news
- 4 breaking news
- 5 old news
- 6 spread the news

Exercise 2

- 1 have
- 2 sense
- 3 for
- 4 up
- 5 across
- 6 up

Exercise 3

- 1 in the end/eventually
- 2 eventually
- 3 At last
- 4 Lastly

Exercise 4

1 B 2 C 3 D 4 C 5 B 6 A 7 D 8 B

WRITING

Exercise 1

Student's own answers

Exercise 2

She's discussing point 3 (Most of the topic/news stories are aimed at adults).

Exercise 3

Sample answer: by paraphrasing: young people find many of the issues are irrelevant to them

Linking words: Moreover, In addition to this

Exercise 4

That it needs to be clear and easy to understand

UNIT 5

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 This newspaper is full of human source / interest stories.
- 2 They're holding a news review / conference at midday, so we should have more details then.
- 3 Some of my friends are very keen on current affairs / news.
- 4 I believe that the story came from an anonymous source / concern.
- 5 Have you read the latest press release / decision by the government?
- 6 Look, there's a breaking news / review story on TV about a train accident.
- 7 The programme is being contributed / broadcast live from parliament this evening.
- 8 We have over 50,000 subscribers / circulation to our live media feed.

2 Complete the sentences with these words.

activist constitution electorate manifesto
opposition policy politics referendum

I'm not a(n) ¹ activist, but I do have a strong interest in ² politics. I was involved in the recent ³ referendum which proposed important changes to our country's 100-year-old ⁴ constitution. There was virtually no ⁵ opposition to the new environmental ⁶ policy announced by the government. It was clearly stated in the party's ⁷ manifesto and is basically in line with what the majority of the ⁸ electorate had been calling for.

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 I don't know how to break / make the bad news to them.
- 2 I think you should get / have a word with them.
- 3 The government's decision doesn't have / make sense.
- 4 We managed to get there eventually / lastly.
- 5 We cleared out / up the main reasons for our disagreement.
- 6 We need to come up for / with a new solution.
- 7 Many people are calling on / for a change in policy.
- 8 That decision is news for / to me.

Grammar

4 Complete the second sentences using reported speech.

- 1 'The press release will be out shortly.'
Max said (that) the press release would be out shortly.
- 2 'The councillor wasn't aware of the situation.'
Tina said (that) the councillor hadn't been aware of the situation.
- 3 'Have you identified the source of the story?'
My boss asked me whether / if I had identified the source of the story.
- 4 'Can we be on the panel?'
They asked if they could be on the panel.
- 5 'Make sure the journalist is trustworthy.'
She told me to make sure that the journalist was trustworthy.
- 6 'What does the manifesto contain?'
We asked what the manifesto contained.

5 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 They apologised for arriving / that arrived late.
- 2 They accused us of not listening / to not listen.
- 3 We promised repairing / (to repair) all the damage.
- 4 He warned us not to travel / we not travel there.
- 5 They explained (that) / what the referendum had divided a lot of families.
- 6 We insist to do / on doing the broadcast live.

6 Complete the sentences using reported speech and one of these verbs.

admit deny promise warn

- 1 'Don't mention it to anyone,' she told us.
She warned us not to mention it to anyone.
- 2 'We made a mistake,' they said.
They admitted making a mistake / (that) they had made a mistake.
- 3 'We weren't responsible for the crash,' they said.
They denied being responsible for / (that) they had been responsible for the crash.
- 4 'We'll organise a press conference by tomorrow,' he said.
They promised to organise / (that) they would organise a press conference by the next/following day.

Review Unit 5

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي



امسح الباركود بالمويل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعة



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



ملازم ابتدائي



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